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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.12.

January 17, 1918, Temperature 6 a.m. 53 2 p.m. 60
Humidity " 69 " 39

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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January 17, 1918, Temperature 6 a.m. 56 2 p.m. 62
Humidity " 71 " 49

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
per annum.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

A Strong Allied Protest.

London, January 16.

A message from Petrograd says that representatives of the Allies and the United States, following a conference, visited M. Lenin and strongly protested against the arrest of the staff of the Romanian Legation, expressing indignation at the breach of diplomatic usages and demanding their release. M. Lenin undertook to confer with the Commissioners and communicate the result.

An Appeal for Help.

London, January 16.

A Russian wireless message makes an appeal "to all" and says that immediate help is necessary. The Army is perishing from famine, provisioning has ceased, several regiments are breadless, and horses are fodderless. It calls on every citizen of Russia to "do your duty." The appeal directs the Councils of Soviets to do everything, even making work compulsory, to ensure feeding the armies. It says that attempts by railwaymen and others to capture military food will be severely punished.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Enemy Attack Broken Up.

London, January 16.

A French communiqué states:—On the right bank of the Meuse, an enemy attack at Bois le Châtel, on a front of two hundred metres, was broken up by our artillery. A few of the enemy gained a footing in an advanced element but they were immediately thrown out.

British Airmen Busy.

London, January 16.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, states:—There has been the usual artillery firing. Our aeroplanes last night dropped a ton of bombs on Thionville Steelworks, midway between Luxembourg and Metz, and a further half-ton on two large railway junctions in the neighbourhood of Metz. There was considerable anti-aircraft fire and searchlight barrages. All our machines returned.

A Quiet Day.

London, January 16.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says there is nothing to report.

Germans Admit French Success.

London, January 16.

A German wireless official message states:—The French attacked north of Bapaume and penetrated the front-line trenches.

BRITAIN'S WAR AIMS.

Labour Message to Russian People.

London, January 16.

The Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress and the National Executive of the Labour Party, in the course of a message to the Russian people, declare that the British people accept the principle of no annexations for the Empire and are ready to apply it, firstly, to the Middle East, although they are of the opinion that the responsibility of the post-war reconstruction of Palestine should be undertaken by a Peace Conference; secondly, to repudiate annexations in tropical Africa and accept the principle of self-determination for the Empire, including India and other dependencies, although believing that the record of Britain in this respect does not occasion any reproach. In future it will give much more rapid development towards self-government, in order to raise the dependencies to the status of dominions.

MORE GERMAN LIES.

London, January 16.

A German wireless official message has falsely stated that four Spanish naval officers recently returned to Madrid owing to the seizure of the Entente hospital ships, thus seemingly preparing the way for a renewed campaign against hospital ships. The Admiralty has received the following from the Spanish Commissioner aboard the Rawa, who disembarked at Gibraltar:—"I guarantee that all conditions agreed on were scrupulously observed." It has been absolutely established that the Rawa was sunk by a torpedo from a German submarine. The attempted refutation merely adds to a long list of falsehoods issued by enemy wireless messages in an attempt to excuse their campaign of rapine and murder.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, January 16.

A German wireless message states that the Italians were repulsed south of Monte Fontanasecca.

London, January 15.

An Italian official wireless message states:—We repulsed counter-attacks in the regions of Monte Asolone and Capoile. The English brought down three aeroplanes and the Italians two.

CHINA TEA FOR THE PEOPLE.

London, January 16.

It is understood that the Ministry of Food is taking steps to trace all the remaining stocks of China tea in the United Kingdom, with a view to ensuring distribution.

ANOTHER STEAMER TORPEDOED.

London, January 16.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the steamer West Friesland, with a crew of eighteen, from Rotterdam to England, has been torpedoed or mined. Twelve survivors have been landed at Scheveningen.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ARREST OF M. CAILLAUX.

HIS EFFORTS TO EFFECT PEACE.

London, January 16.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the newspaper states that the arrest of M. Caillaux followed a telegram from Mr. Léning communicating cipher telegrams between Count Leiburg and Count Bratoff, revealing that M. Caillaux, when head of the French Mission to Buenos Aires, at the end of 1915, communicated with Wilhelmstrasse through Luxburg with a view to an early peace with Germany.

PLOTS TO ESTRANGE ALLIES.

London, January 16.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome, the newspapers allege the discovery of documents proving that M. Caillaux plotted with Almeyda, Bolo and Cavallini and proposed a plan for estranging France and Italy from Great Britain. They also sought to obtain control of the Government in France in order to effect radical changes while maintaining the Republican form.

BULGARIANS REPEAT ENEMY TACTICS.

London, January 16.

Reuter's correspondent at the Serbian Headquarters, telegraphing on January 14, says that the Bulgars are unsuccessfully attempting to repeat the enemy tactics on the Italian Front, and fraternise and sow dissension among the Serbians by propaganda from aircraft. Frequent deserters emphasise the food shortage, high prices and war weariness in Bulgaria. The Austrians recently offered the Serbians peace, promising to surrender Bosnia and Herzegovina with an outlet in the Adriatic, thus repeating the offer made by King Constantine in September, 1915, before the big invasion.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE CAMBRAI SET-BACK.

London, January 16.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that as a result of the enquiry by Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, the Imperial General Staff and the War Cabinet the Government considered that the Higher Command was not surprised by the German attack at Cambrai on 20th November and that all proper and adequate dispositions were made to meet it. He emphasised that Sir Douglas Haig had instituted an enquiry before he received the instructions of the War Office and that his report was examined by the Committee of the Imperial General Staff, Sir William Robertson presiding, and that the General Staff's report was examined by the Committee of the War Cabinet and subsequently by the War Cabinet itself. The War Cabinet considered that public discussion on a breakdown which undoubtedly occurred would be most detrimental to the public interests and were satisfied that proper measures had been taken to deal with similar situations in future. (Cheers).

UNREST IN GERMANY.

Amsterdam, January 16.

Whilst the pan-Germans continue the annexationist campaign the following incidents testify to the presence of other currents of opinion in Germany. Four thousand independent Social Democrats, who for over a year have not been permitted to hold meetings, attended a meeting of the Fatherland Party at Jena, and unanimously passed a resolution in favour of a general peace by understanding. They then stormed the platform and threw out the Fatherlanders. A meeting at Frankfort addressed by ex-Colonial Secretary Dernburg passed a resolution in favour of peace on the basis of the Reichstag resolution of July 19th. In connection with the Fatherland Party meeting mentioned on January 9th, 325 disabled soldiers sent Von Tirpitz their iron crosses "as a lasting memorial of the disgraceful act of his supporters."

SUCCESSES ON ITALIAN FRONT.

London, January 16.

A British Italian official message states: Our aeroplanes during the past week destroyed six of the enemy's and drove down others out of control. The Italians successfully operated yesterday at Mount Asolone, Mount Pinocia and Capoile, taking many prisoners.

An Italian official message says: In order to rectify our line from the northward of Osteria delle Piane to the head of the Cesola Valley we advanced and gained considerable advantages. We inflicted heavy losses and took 281 prisoners. We entered enemy trenches on the Mt. Solarolo salient and also extended the bridgehead eastward of Capoile. We captured trenches prisonering forty-five and taking two trench mortars.

A wireless German official message says: Violent Italian attacks against the Austro-Hungarians on Mounts Asolone and Pertica broke down heavily.

POPULARITY OF BRITISH WAR BONDS.

London, January 16.

Over £23,000,000 in War Bonds was sold by the Banks last week, which constitutes a record. The total sales by the Banks now aggregate nearly £254,000,000. The Post Office sales for the week ending January 6th amounted to £983,000, making the Post Office aggregate over £12,000,000. The sale of War Savings Certificates is also increasing.

GREEK APPOINTMENTS.

Athens, January 16.

M. Venizelos has assumed the War Ministry. General Danglis has been appointed Commander-in-Chief.

The Hongkong Telegraph

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January 17, 1918.

Temperature 6 a.m. 56 2 p.m. 62

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Paris, January 15.

A Bill has been introduced increasing the war allowance to soldiers at the front from one to three francs.

Tokyo, January 15.

In an avalanche in the province of Niigata 173 persons were buried.

London, January 15.

The night was black and cold at Yarmouth. Most of the inhabitants were abed when a great star shell lit up the entire town, followed by a rapid fusillade. Roofs were stripped off, windows blown in and chimney stacks knocked down. There were innumerable narrow escapes. It is presumed that a submarine carried out the raid.

London, January 15.

An insight into conditions in the city of Soujoukh, West Persia, and the surrounding districts comes to America from Mr. E. T. Allen, who has been there for the past year doing relief work. Mr. Allen says:

"At the last advance of the Russians heavy fighting followed. A large section of the city of Soujoukh was destroyed and many surrounding villages. Several thousand persons were killed; skeletons are still to be seen on road sides. Those who were not killed fled. Their flight, like that of the Syrians in 1915, was in winter. Heavy snows covered the mountains. Many died from exposure. It was to them very much the same as the fight of the Christians from Urumia in the winter of 1914-1915, only it concerned more people, a larger district was destroyed, greater numbers of males were killed in battle, their exile continued over a longer period of time.

"For some months now the remnants of those who fled have been returning. . . . Bereaved and lonely, few in numbers compared with the hosts that fled, they return only to find their villages destroyed and all their possessions gone and a country inhabited only by the army. How many thousands have returned it is difficult for me to judge. Going over the matter with the Governor of the city, with other men who might know, and with Russian officers, it is estimated that there are now 40,000 facing hunger. Seven thousand of these have been tabulated in the villages near to the city of Soujoukh and whose villages I visited.

"There are 40,000 people in desperate need. They must have seed or they will be starving next year also.

"I think that fully 75 per cent. of the hungry are widows and orphans, while the remaining 25 per cent. are old and infirm.

"There is little or no wheat in the district. What is given will have to be brought a distance of three to seven days on donkeys or horses. The price will be very high. In Urumia we are now paying the December price of last year, and the harvest has just been raised from the threshing floors.

"The low rate of exchange is our worst foe, and one we cannot fight. It makes our estimate in dollars twice what it would be at normal rate.

"Five hundred thousand dollars in gold is needed for relief."

DON'T FORGET.

SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. OF THE HUNGRY WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

TO-DAY.

Victor's Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victor's Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Saturday, January 20.

"Court Cards" at Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

Tuesday, January 23.

West Point Building Co., Ltd.

Meeting of Shareholders at 11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.

Meeting of Shareholders at 11.45 a.m.—Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.

Meeting of Shareholders at 12 noon—Hongkong Realisation Land Co., Ltd.

Meeting of Shareholders at 12.15 p.m.

GENERAL NEWS.

NOTICES.

PIANOS

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\$10.

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AGAINST

DEFECTIVE EYESIGHT.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, Queen's Road Central.

GENERAL NEWS.

Farthing Costs £5.

Only Sir Bryan Mahon's foresight (says a London contemporary) in ordering the military to be withdrawn and ignoring the advice of Sir William Byng (the Under-Secretary for Ireland) saved the streets of Dublin from being turned into a shambles, said the Lord Mayor of Dublin at a meeting of the corporation yesterday, with reference to the arrangements for Thomas Ashe's funeral. God alone knew what the consequences would have been through the country, where the feelings of the people ran very high on account of Ashe's death. When a deputation called on Sir William Byrne, said the Lord Mayor, the Under-Secretary expressed surprise that the chief magistrate should have sympathy with criminals and suicides. Sir William refused to withdraw the guard from the City Hall during the funeral, but the Irish Commander-in-Chief came into the room and having listened respectfully and attentively to what the deputation had to say, at once gave orders to have the sentries removed.

Murder in a Palace.

Milan, Nov. 1.—The famous Giustiniani Palace in Rome, the Grand Headquarters of Italian Freemasonry, was recently the scene of a mysterious crime. An unknown individual, well dressed, middle-aged, giving his name as Giò, strode into the saloon of the Palace, where officials were preparing for the election of a Grandmaster, and having sought an audience with Commandatore Billoi, the candidate elect of the group that seeks to give a republican trend to the present political situation, forthwith whacked out a revolver, fired four shots point blank, wounding him in the mouth and forehead. The assailant then fled down the great staircase singing in stentorian tones; the Vendetta song from Macagni's Opera, "Cavalleria Rusticana." Meantime the victim, who limped back to his study by Professor Canti, acting Grandmaster, had to be expired before medical aid could be procured. The assassin, who is still at large, afterwards visited the residence of the outgoing Grandmaster, Ettore Ferrari, situated two miles distant. Luckily Ferrari, though at home, had given orders that no one was to be received. The impostor, however, had gone left a card, stating his name and address, stating his urgent need of an interview for the purpose of communicating to the Committee wanted to know about him, and that he was referred to the Ministry of

Food, whose reply is "Impossible to say." But stocks have dwindled, and it is believed that there is not much of it left. There is no intention of rationing out of the Order the fancy teas at fancy prices. The official view is that they are a negligible quantity. Japan Royalty and Newspapers. It has hitherto been the Court rule in Japan that the heir to the Throne should not be allowed to read the newspapers "until he comes of age." There is, of course, an old one, considering that newspaper literature is a modern institution of Japan; probably it is a survival of the feudal era when the Emperor and his family were kept under strict supervision, and their mental activities directed into harmless channels. How far the rule was observed in regard to the present Emperor, when he was Crown Prince is somewhat doubtful, but at any rate the rule was supposed to exist and is now to be broken, says the *Japan Chronicle*. The present Crown Prince is only 16 years of age, but he is to be allowed to read the news, though only in a special censored form.

Novel Tribunal Plea.

One of the quaintest of exemption pleas yet recorded came before the City Local Tribunal. It concerned the secretary of the British New Guinea Development Company, who said he had solved a difficult labour problem in New Guinea. In the ordinary course of things, he said, the male islanders left all the work to their womenkind. Recently the Australian Government prohibited women labour in the plantations. The males could not be tempted to work for money, and he hit on the idea of offering fancy decorative things, such as beads, gaudy cloths, dogs' teeth and musical instruments. To get these things men engaged themselves to work for a twelvemonth, and when they returned to their villages they inspired others with the ambition to do likewise. By this means a large amount of useful and necessary work was done. He was the only man connected with the company who knew the sort of article the natives required, and if he were called up to work of good national importance would be severely punished. The case was referred to the Ministry of

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
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TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE at Mount Davis Pokfulam Road, for February, March and April. Rent moderate. Apply H. E. Goldsmith, P. W. D.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on Shemeen, CANTON. OFFICES in York Buildings. Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO BE LET.—No. 87, Peak from 1st May to 31st October. 6 ROOMS and usual offices, together with a large garden. Apply W. Meyrick Humphreys, c/o W. G. Humphreys & Co., 3, Duddell Street.

"LAZLOISM"

The Infernal of an Artist.

"Lazloism" is a word coined in London to represent "a friendly enemy alien." The contradiction in such a phrase expresses what the people regard as a large class who ought to be interned. The distinguished portrait-painter, Mr. Philip Lazlo, who happens to typify this class, has been domiciled in England for a number of years where he achieved great popularity as the portraitist particularly of the men and women of the smart set. He was a member of the Arts and the Burlington Arts clubs, and has won medals for his work at Venice, Budapest, Manich, Milan, Madrid, and Paris. His sisters have been Leo XIII, King Edward VII, Queen Alexandra, the King of Portugal, the Kaiser, the Austrian Emperor, and Mr. Theodore Roosevelt. A native of Budapest, where he was born in 1889, England has been his home of late and the source of a large income. He entertained on a large scale," reports the *Westminster Gazette*, "and in the summer his beautiful house at Datchet attracted notable gatherings." The reasons for his internment are not made public, and he himself has entered an appeal. In the opinion of the *Pall Mall Gazette* he is "likely to prove a thorn in the flesh of officialdom for some time to come." This journal, taking him as a type, has some severe things to say about the immunity enjoyed by him and others, and thus reveals a problem that baffles others of the Allied Governments.

The public, unhappy for the peace of mind of the Home Office, is still determined to get to the bottom of the mystery which shrouds the naturalisation and internment of this particular alien enemy. People naturally want to know how and why de Lazlo was able so easily to acquire the convenient cloak of British nationality, and what it is precisely that he has done to forfeit that kindly protection. The public is very patient, but there is a limit to its complaisance, and it is quite evident to the man in the street that Lazloism may be as dangerous as Bolshevism; that the former, indeed, may be the undesirable parent of the latter. We distrust the whole legend of the "friendly enemy alien." We don't believe there is no such person! He is a myth invented to explain the belligerence of the uninterned, and we are only asked to assume that an uninterned enemy is necessarily a friend. Our officials argue in a vicious circle. So many thousands of our enemies are at large in this country. But they say, these men are not really enemies, they are friends and who would intern a friend? They have, it is true, generally proved their friendship by competing in our labour and trading markets, to the disadvantage of the native population, and they are still doing us this dubious service. We refuse to believe in their friendship. We decline to split hairs on the matter. Enemy aliens are enemy aliens, and that should be the end of it. The contrary idea is a delusion and a

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to— HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD. Alexandra Buildings.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—TUSCULUM. Barker Road, 155, Peak. Apply Duncan Clark, c/o Lane, Crawford & Co.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR. PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

A Valuable Collection of Anti-que China and Curios (Just arrived from the North). The Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY & FRIDAY,
the 17th and 18th January,
1918,

commencing each day
at 2.30 p.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Valuable Collection of Anti-que China and Curios from Sung to Ming Dynasties and Kanghi to Towskong periods.

Comprising—

5-coloured, 3-coloured blue and white vases, plates, bowls, figures, flower pots, etc., etc.

Fine famille rose wine cups

Kienlung (Imperial ware).

Fine famille rose screens and

plaques, Kienlung.

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Fine Sang-de-boeuf penholder.

White "Goddess of Mercy."

Ming.

Fine crystal vases and green

jade ornaments,

Fine bronze vase. Sung.

Also

A Few Pieces of Soochow Red

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Catalogue will be issued.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

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For account of the concerned

75 Steel Plates.

5' x 10' x 3/16" = 30 plates.

5' x 10' x 1" = 25 do.

5' x 12' x 1" = 20 do.

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5' x 10' x 5/16" = 30 do.

5' x 10' x 1" = 6 do.

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A Consignment
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LOWNEY'S CHOCOLATES
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Hongkong Dispensary

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1918.

GREAT BRITAIN'S WAR EFFORT.

The speech delivered by Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of National Service, in the House of Commons, an account of which was telegraphed to us by Reuter and duly appeared in yesterday's issue, is important from many points of view, containing as it does many clear statements which should go far towards dispelling certain doubts that were beginning to gather round matters regarding which the public have very right to be fully informed. Sir Auckland Geddes' statement largely took the form of an account of what Great Britain is at present engaged in doing towards the prosecution of her part in the great struggle. It was expected that the principal topic would have reference to the question of man-power, regarding which recent events and our own set-back at Cambrai seemed to make it imperative that the facts should be plainly made known, and, in the event of fresh changes being necessary, that the Government's plans thereon should be stated without any delay. Particularly on this point is Sir Auckland's speech very satisfactory. He shows what has already been done, what is being done and what it is hoped will yet be done. The whole man-power question is, in fact, reviewed very comprehensively; and from the facts presented it is evident that the Government is grappling with the problem in the best possible manner.

The Government, we are informed, "has examined the entire strength, character and composition of the forces of ourselves our Allies and our enemies in the light of the situation in Russia," which, of course, has been the true source of what might best be described as the dislocation that appears to have thrown us somewhat out of our reckoning. Russia's collapse was unquestionably a very serious matter for the Allies from many standpoints, and from none more than from the fact that it enabled the enemy to obtain the effective help on the Western Front of no fewer than an additional 1,600,000 men. Nevertheless, Sir Auckland Geddes is able to assure us that such is the true state of affairs that, notwithstanding the enemy's lack in the Eastern theatre, we have resources sufficient to assure victory, and that "nothing but psychological catastrophe in one or other of the Allied countries could save the Central Powers." It is, we imagine, somewhat difficult to define exactly what is meant here, but we take it that Sir Auckland is uttering a serious warning against anything that is likely to militate against a steady and vigorous prosecution of the war in any and all the Allied countries. Unquestionably, the disappointing collapse of Russia, with its irritating consequences, and of the unexpected temporary set-back on the Austro Italian Front, makes it all the more necessary that every effort should be put forward by the Allies, so that the victory that must be ours will not be too long delayed. It cannot be said that we have not fulfilled all that could reasonably have been expected from us, for if such were not the case, we should not be in the proud position, in which we are to-day of being able to say that, under the heading of the "provision of men for the armed forces of the Crown," the British nations have been able to put into effective service almost 7,500,000 men.

Very pointedly is it stated that the good work accomplished must be maintained throughout 1918, at the place of which—and if possible before then—it is to be hoped there will be no further need for the great efforts that have been made and must still continue. Sir Auckland Geddes points out that even after the readjusting of the Home armies, so as to enable the greatest possible proportion to be sent abroad, it will be necessary to raise an additional 450,000 from the men in civil life. This should not be difficult to achieve, as we read that no fewer than over a million hold "protection certificates," which it is satisfactory to learn can be immediately cancelled. There is to be no altering of the age limit for service, and there seems to be no need for any change in that direction, as we are told that "there are large numbers of youths civilly employed, who can be released without seriously endangering essential work." The men required are, therefore, to hand, and will of course be utilised at once. Sir Auckland Geddes' statement, touching as it does on so many points bearing upon what the British have done, are doing, and will continue to do with a flagging vigour, is exceedingly exhilarating and indicates that though the problems which we are still called upon to tackle are of a very serious character, they are by no means insuperable, and that, as a matter of fact, they are being gradually coped with successfully.

A Railway Necessity.

With regard to our comments of yesterday concerning the advisability of first-aid units being carried on express trains between Canton and Kowloon, we understand that the British trains always have had on board a medicine chest, splints, bandages, etc., for use in case of emergency. This is as it should be, for on railways there is always the possibility of these things being required. However, in the incident upon which our observations were based there were no such requisites on the express. This train was under the Chinese Administration, which apparently does not take similar precautions to those adopted by the British railway authorities. The latter, of course, have to control over the former's arrangements. We hope, however, now that the matter has been brought forward, the Chinese Administration will without delay supply their trains with this very necessary equipment.

Working Along With Russia.

There are many indications that the Allies are doing their utmost to placate or, at least, to work in harmony with the Russians, even though the latter, as a whole, seem to be reconciled to the headstrong plunge into something as nearly resembling Anarchism as one can imagine. The latest attempt to cause the Russians to look upon the aims of the Allies, and of those of the British in particular, is to be seen in the message to the Russian people in which, on behalf of the British people, the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress and the National Executive of the Labour Party, our views regarding certain fundamental political principles are set forth. As to these principles, it is clear that the Russian people, or, more correctly, the Bolsheviks, who dominate the situation, have set their hearts upon having them recognised and, if possible, of having them accepted by any Power which might wish to act along with Russia at the present time.

Is it Worth While?

Probably it will occur to many that the Parliamentary Committee referred to have more right to speak for themselves and for those they really represent than for the British people as a whole, but, waiving that aside in the meantime, it is not improbable that, for the sake of peace, which all desire, we might acquiesce in some of the points upon which the Russians appear to be so determined. But first it must be made clear that it is really worth our while negotiating with the Russians, who seem to be resolved to commit their country to a policy of out-and-out Socialism and to do what they can to influence other countries to follow in the same course. It is quite out of the question that we can do so meantime. The question at issue is not the acceptance or the non-acceptance of Socialism or of any other "ism." It is how best to put an end to the military ambitions of Germany. Therefore, as the Russians seem to be such a hopeless lot in the headlong plunge which they have made, it would be much better, in the circumstances, and particularly at the present time, to ignore them entirely.

Colonial Trade.

During 1916 the exports from China amounted to \$13,554,744 dollars, much the largest in the history of that country, which has evidently managed to get along without its many pre-war German buyers, who were the greatest customers for their main item of nitrate. The imports, however, only amounted to \$22,520,328 dollars, an increase of \$70,000,000 over 1915, but a decrease of \$107,000,000 over 1913, the last year of peace, or of \$15,000,000 over 1914, which shows that the import trade is rapidly increasing.

DAY BY DAY.

A DAY, AN HOUR OF VIRTUE IS WORTH A WHOLE ETERNITY OF BONDAGE—Addison.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

Tomorrow is the sixtieth anniversary of Captain Scott's arrival at the South Pole.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar

on demand to-day was

\$4.018/d. The closing rate will

be found on Page 1.

Admitted his Guilt.

For stealing a chain at Hung-

hom, a Chinese was sent to prison

for three weeks' hard labour, at

the Police Court this morning.

Defendant admitted stealing the

article.

No Permit.

Two Chinese were charged

before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, this

morning, with exporting salt

without a permit. It was stated

that there was a lot of salt which

in Hongkong was worth about

50 cents, but which would fetch

8 cents if taken to Kowloon.

The case was adjourned.

Long Coat Stolen.

At the Police Court this morn-

ing, before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, a

Chinese was charged with stealing

a long coat lined with fur. It

was stated that the man was

arrested in the act of pawing it.

Defendant, who had a previous

conviction, admitted the theft,

and he was sent to prison for two

months' hard labour.

Burglarious Tools.

A Chinese was charged before

Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police

Court this morning, with being

in possession of burglarious im-

plements. Defendant said they

were used for fitting electric

lights. Inspector Davitt said the

man was found behind a shop in

Queen's Road, and had a bolt off a

door. The case was adjourned.

The Invisible King.

A paper on H.G. Wells' book,

"God the Invisible King," is to

be read by Mr. L. Forster, B.A.,

at the next meeting of the

Church of England Men's So-

cieties, to be held on Tuesday next

at 9 p.m. in St. Paul's College.

The meeting is open to members

and friends, and there will be a

discussion.

A Useful Publication.

The 1918 issue of the Hong-

kong Directory, Diary and Blotter

published by the South China

Morning Post Co., Ltd., is now

ready. This publication, with

its familiar green binding, is to

be seen in almost every office in

the Colony, and this is not sur-

prising, inasmuch as it presents

in a most convenient form all

those little items of information

which the business man desires

to have at his finger's end. More

than that, it is worthy of a place

in the home also, because of the

completeness of its lists of Peak

and other residents. It sells at

the price of \$3, and is more

than worth the money.

Opium in Moon Cakes.

Before Mr. J. H. Wood, at the

Police Court this morning, a

Chinese was charged with being

in unlawful possession of sixty

pieces of prepared opium. It was

stated by a Revenue Officer that

while he was on duty at Kowloon

Railway station, he noticed defen-

dant carrying two parcels. He

searched them and found that

one of the parcels contained moon

cakes, which, on being broken

open, were found to be stuffed

with opium. Opium was also found

concealed in some clothes. Defen-

dant said he was carrying the

parcels for someone else. A fine

of \$1,000 was inflicted, despite

defendant's appeal to be pardoned

for the sake of his sick mother.

Death of Capt. Russell.

It is with regret that we

chronicle the death of Captain

H. M. Russell, of the H.M.S. Haimun,

which took place at the Govern-

ment Civil Hospital yesterday.

The deceased, who had been

suffering from Bright's disease

for many months, took over the

command of the Haimun two

years ago when the vessel was

sold to a Chinese syndicate by

the Douglas Steamship Company.

Prior to coming to Hongkong, he

was engaged in shipping in the

Straits Settlements, where he was

very well known. Captain

Douglas, who was 49 years of

age, had made many friends

during his association with

<p

EXASPERATED NORWAY.

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

An Aversion for the Germans.

The cynical calm with which the Germans are sinking the merchantmen of the northern neutrals is producing a state of exasperation in Scandinavia, especially in Norway, which bodes ill for the Teutonic cause. The Norwegian comments on the sinking of a fleet of Swedish and Norwegian vessels, under a British convoy, in the North Sea, show how deep-seated is the aversion now felt for the Germans. Still more impressive is the vigor of the language used by the Norwegian Government in its note of protest to Berlin. According to the Christiania *Morgenbladet*, it runs—

"The Norwegian Government will not again state its views, as it has already done so on several occasions, as to the violation of the principle of the freedom of the high seas incurred by the proclamation of large tracts of ocean as a war-zone, and by the sinking of neutral ships not carrying contraband. It is owing to various measures of this kind that Norwegian ships, as well as those of other neutral countries, have been compelled, in order to procure for Norway her essential imports, to seek protection in the past, as they will in the future, by allowing themselves to be convoyed by war-ships belonging to Germany's enemies."

"The Norwegian Government bears in mind that, in a memorandum addressed to the German Government on October 20, 1916, occasioned by the sinking of Norwegian ships in an ice cold sea by German submarines, it called attention to the fact that the Norwegian nation considered in the light of violation to the laws of humanity each fresh case in which the death of Norwegian sailors was caused, or their lives exposed to danger."

"It has made a profound impression on the Norwegian people that not only have German submarines continued to sink peaceable neutral merchant ships, paying no attention to the fate of their crews, but that now even German war-ships have adopted the same tactics."

"The Norwegian Government has decided to send this note in order to bring to the attention of the German Government the impression that these acts have made on the Norwegian people."

"Discussing what it calls 'Germany's murders,' the Christiania *Tidens Tegn* says—"

"It would have been a fine feat if the Germans had succeeded in sinking two armed vessels and thereafter rescued the neutral crews and sunk their ships, but the uninterrupted firing upon unarmed vessels at a distance of a few hundred yards without any attempt to rescue them rats the deed of all its boldness and reduces it to an act of mere terrorism. It would have been considered impossible even a year ago."

"Even more vigorous are the remarks of the Christiania *Aftenpost*—"

"We are accustomed to cynical German brutality in torpedoing neutral steamers without regarding the fate of their crews, but this murder of hundreds of peaceful and defenceless people fills our hearts with horror. It lays bare to the world the absolute savagery of the German heart. There is no reason to reproach the English for the inadequate control of the situation, which was the cause of the catastrophe. It is not in human power to avoid every mishap when the task is such a gigantic one as the control of the entire North Sea and a considerable part of the Atlantic."

"The correspondent of the London *Times* in the Norwegian capital thus describes the sentiment in the country—"

"In northern Norway, where the fishing interests are entirely superseding the shipping interests of the southern parts of the country, and where as a consequence the horrors of the submarine war have not been so intensely felt, the basenesses of German methods did not for a long time stand out so clearly. The frequent sinkings of Norwegian and foreign ships, however, since last autumn,

LAWN TENNIS.

The Bradley Cup Final.

The final for the Garrison Singles Lawn Tennis Championship for Warrant Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Men, will be played tomorrow (Friday) at 3 p.m. on the hard courts of the Royal Naval Dockyard Recreation Club, between Sergeant-Major Jewsbury, R. E., and Sapper Townsend, R. E.

Mrs. Sandeman has kindly consented to present the prizes to the winners at the conclusion.

The third prize has been won by Sergeant Ives, 87th Co., R. G. A., who beat Sergeant-Major Anderson, R. E., on Wednesday by 6-3 5-7, 6-3, and 6-3. Sergeant-Major Anderson thus takes fourth prize and the fifth has been won by Corporal Charter, R. E., he having received a walk-over from Conductor Davidson, S. and T. C., who is indisposed.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

SATURDAY the 26th January, 1918,

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales-Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Large Quantity of Wines and Spirits

Without Reserve

8 Cases Chat. Mouton Rothschild (qts and pts.)

15 Cases Chat. Montrose (qts. and pts.)

7 Cases Chat. Yeuem (qts. and pts.)

9 Cases Volnay Burgundy (qts.)

10 Cases Pommard Burgundy (qts. and pts.)

6 Cases Chambertin Burgundy (qts. and pts.)

5 Cases Beaune Burgundy (qts. and pts.)

20 Cases Sherry (Gordon)

Also

A Large Assortment of Claret, Hocks, Liqueurs, (Curacao, Sloe Gin, Heering's Cheery Brandy, etc.), White Wines, Vermouth, Champagne, etc., etc.

And

40 Cases Stewart Whisky

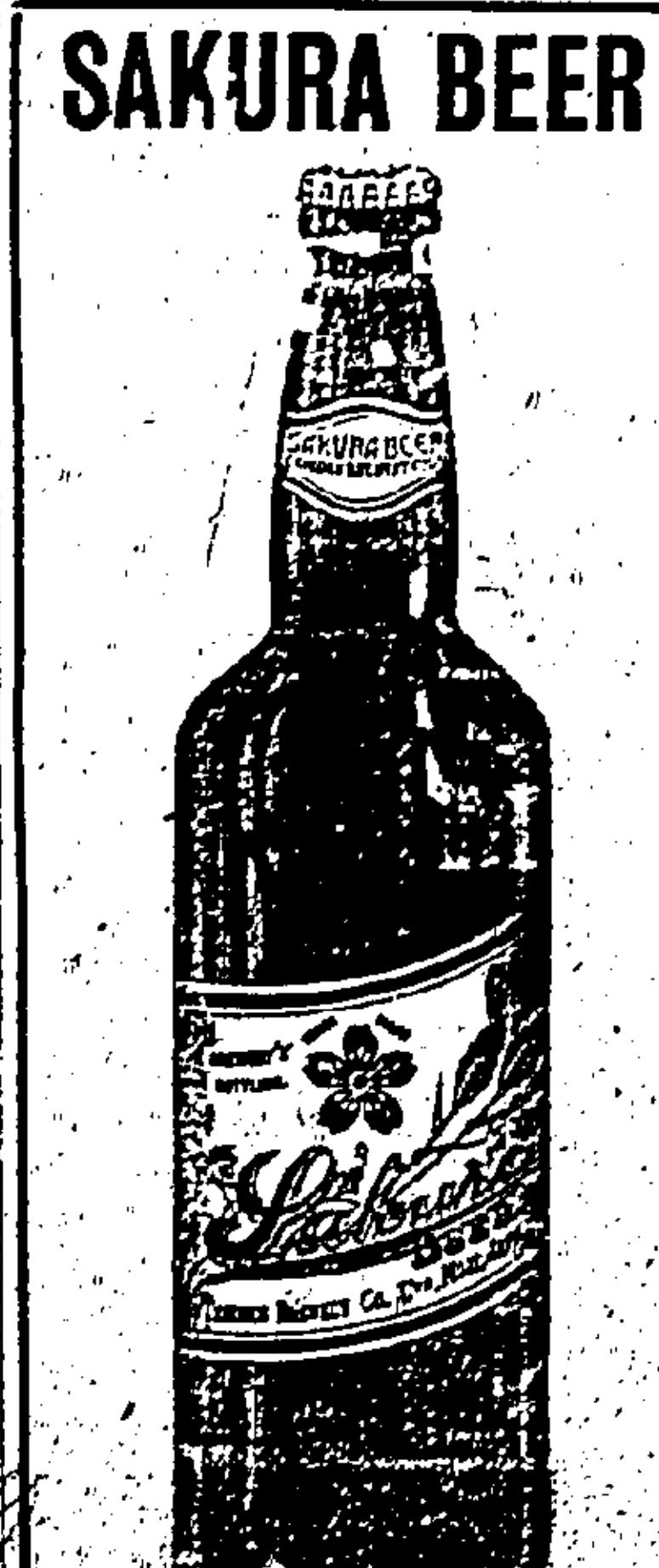
N.B.—A large percentage of above are in bond, so will be a special attraction to cutouts.

On view from Thursday the 24th inst.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

Auctioneer.



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY.

OUR HOUSE FED CAPONS

AND CHICKENS

ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST

TENDER EATING, DELICATE FLAVOUR—TRY THEM.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT

MILD STEEL PIPES.
CALVANISED PRESSURE TANKS FOR AIR.
AIR PRESSURE PUMPS.

PAINTS.

WHITE METAL.
BOLINDER ENGINES AND PARTS.

In stock.

Estimates given and contracts undertaken for machinery for all purposes.

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer

"NELEUS,"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon where it will lie at Consignee's risk.

The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 16th January. Optional cargo will be landed unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10:45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd January, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 4th February, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1918.

JOINT SERVICE

of the

"NEDERLAND" AND

"ROTTERDAM LLOYD"

Royal Mail Lines.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINS'S JULIANA,"

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, consignee of cargo are hereby notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Honkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after noon the 22nd inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 26th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 21st inst. at 10 a.m. by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No insurance whatsoever has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIEN, Agents.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1918.

SECURE YOUR
HONGKONG DESK DIRECTORY
DAIRY & BLOTTER.

NOW

ORDER FORM

TO

South China Morning Post, Ltd.

3 WYNDHAM STREET. TEL. 440.

Please send me cop
of Hongkong Desk Directory, Dairy, and
Blotter, 1918, price \$5.00 each.

Name:

Address:

HANAN SHOES



Hanan Boots and Shoes are famous throughout the world for their superior quality and correct style.

NEW STOCK IN TAN, BLACK and PATENT LEATHER.

MACKINTOSH
CO. LTD.
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,
16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 25.

Wm. Powell
TELEPHONE 346

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

JUST RECEIVED.

SPECIAL HIGH-CLASS GREY
FLANNELS

which, on account of the
HIGH EXCHANGE

have been marked very low.

GOAT AND TROUSERS \$30.00 TO \$35.00

— TROUSERS \$12.00 TO \$15.00 —

GUARANTEED MATERIALS. CUT AND FIT.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

SOLE AGENTS.

FOR

BROADWOOD
PIANOS

NEW MODELS JUST RECEIVED.
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THIS CLIMATE

16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

THE TOP NOTCH

"King George IV"
Scotch Whisky.



THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED
EDINBURGH

SOLE AGENTS
GARDNER PRICE & CO., LTD.
WINE IMPORTERS
16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1918.

E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent

ENJOY THE SUMMER
OF 1918 IN

BRITISH COLUMBIA

AND THE BEAUTIFUL
CANADIAN ROCKIES

AN IDEAL CLIMATE AND THE
GRANDEST SCENERY IN THE WORLD

Golfing—Automobiling—Boating—Fishing—Shooting—Mountain Climbing—and Bathing—all within short Distance of Comfortable Hotels and Private Homes

you can Save real Money if you

DEFINITELY BOOK YOUR PASSAGE

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BY THE STEAMSHIPS OF THE

CANADIAN PACIFIC



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REGULAR SAILING TO VANCOUVER.

For particulars regarding passage, fares, sailing and reservation of accommodation, also timetables of trips and descriptive literature apply to

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GENERAL AGENT, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,
Phone 752.

J. H. WALLACE,
GENERAL AGENT,
HONGKONG.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS,

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.

Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"

14,000 tons Each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

s.s. "VENEZUELA" Jan. 30th, 1918.

s.s. "ECUADOR" Feb. 27th.

s.s. "COLOMBIA"

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable State rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the welfare and the attendance of passengers will be arranged.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyko-Korea Line and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,

Company's Office in

ALEXANDRA BUILDING,

Chater Road.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL SHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—
Subject to Alteration

| Destination | Steamers | Sailing Date |
|--|---|--|
| L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira, VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama ... | Atsuta Maru Kamo Maru Saki Maru Iyo Maru Akai Maru Colombia Maru Ceylon Maru Bombay Maru Tenshio Maru Takiguchi Maru | TUES. 22nd TUES. 5th TUES. 16,000 TUES. 20th TUES. 22nd WEDNES. 20th TUES. 16,000 TUES. 26th TUES. 12,500 TUES. 19th TUES. 12,500 TUES. 26th TUES. 12,000 TUES. 26th TUES. 10,000 TUES. 22nd TUES. 8,000 TUES. 22nd TUES. 8,000 TUES. 24th THURSDAY. EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY). |
| SHANGHAI, Kobe, ... | Atsuta Maru Kamo Maru Saki Maru Iyo Maru Akai Maru Colombia Maru Ceylon Maru Tenshio Maru Takiguchi Maru | TUES. 22nd TUES. 5th TUES. 16,000 TUES. 20th TUES. 22nd WEDNES. 20th TUES. 16,000 TUES. 26th TUES. 12,500 TUES. 19th TUES. 12,500 TUES. 26th TUES. 12,000 TUES. 26th TUES. 10,000 TUES. 22nd TUES. 8,000 TUES. 22nd TUES. 8,000 TUES. 24th THURSDAY. EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY). |
| NEW YORK via Shanghai, ... | Atsuta Maru Kamo Maru Saki Maru Iyo Maru Akai Maru Colombia Maru Ceylon Maru Tenshio Maru Takiguchi Maru | TUES. 22nd TUES. 5th TUES. 16,000 TUES. 20th TUES. 22nd WEDNES. 20th TUES. 16,000 TUES. 26th TUES. 12,500 TUES. 19th TUES. 12,500 TUES. 26th TUES. 12,000 TUES. 26th TUES. 10,000 TUES. 22nd TUES. 8,000 TUES. 22nd TUES. 8,000 TUES. 24th THURSDAY. EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY). |
| Colon, ... | Atsuta Maru Kamo Maru Saki Maru Iyo Maru Akai Maru Colombia Maru Ceylon Maru Tenshio Maru Takiguchi Maru | TUES. 22nd TUES. 5th TUES. 16,000 TUES. 20th TUES. 22nd WEDNES. 20th TUES. 16,000 TUES. 26th TUES. 12,500 TUES. 19th TUES. 12,500 TUES. 26th TUES. 12,000 TUES. 26th TUES. 10,000 TUES. 22nd TUES. 8,000 TUES. 22nd TUES. 8,000 TUES. 24th THURSDAY. EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY). |

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| For | Steamers | To Sail |
|-------------------|----------|-------------------------|
| NINGPO & SHANGHAI | Fengtien |17th Jan. at noon |
| SWATOW & SHANGHAI | Sinkiang |17th Jan. at noon |
| SHANGHAI | Sunning |22nd Jan. at 3 p.m. |
| SHANGHAI | Shantung |24th Jan. at 3 p.m. |

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong January 16, 1918.

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Regular Fortnightly Service between CHINA and JAPAN.

| Steamer | From | Entered on or about | Will leave on or about | For |
|-----------|------|------------------------|---------------------------|----------|
| Tjikin | Java | 24th Jan. | 30th Jan. | Shanghai |
| Tjimanoek | Amoy | 24th Jan. | 28th Jan. | Java |

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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York Building. [15]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 8 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.
Haihong... [J. W. Evans] FRI. 18th Jan. at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

| For | Steamship | On |
|----------|---|-----------------------------|
| HAIPHONG | Lok sang | FRI. 18th Jan. at 7 a.m. |
| MANILA | Yuensang | FRI. 18th Jan. at 3 p.m. |
| SHANGHAI | Kingsang | SAT. 19th Jan. at daylight. |
| HAIPHONG | Taksang | TUES. 22nd Jan. at 7 a.m. |
| SANDAKAN | Mausang | TUES. 22nd Jan. at noon. |
| MANILA | Loongsang | FRI. 25th Jan. at 3 p.m. |
| CALCUTTA | Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang. | |

Steamers from Calcutta proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry fully-qualified crews. This line is temporarily disengaged owing to the war.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, calling at ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodations for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSEN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsen calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply

COOK'S SON OR MARQUIS.

Gardener's Claims to Title and Estates.

The Court of Appeal recently heard an appeal from an order of Mr. Justice Horridge in a claim of a gardener, known as George Tooth, that he was the legitimate son of the fifth Marquis of Waterford.

The case was that of Beresford v. the Attorney-General (the Marquis of Waterford and others cited), in which the judge had refused an application for leave to sue in a suit for declaration of legitimacy evidence already given in another suit, but made an order that the evidence should be taken on commission.

Mr. Hume-Williams, for the appellants, said the plaintiff, a gardener, asserted that he was Marquis of Waterford and entitled to the title and the estates. The defendant's case was that on March 29, 1873, the wife of the fifth Lord Waterford died after having had a stillborn child, and they were buried together. The marchioness had had a cook whose sister, a woman named Tooth, about that time or a little earlier gave birth to an illegitimate child. Out of sympathy Lady Waterford took Tooth's child out of the workhouse and after her death the Marquis had it educated. The defendant's case was that the child was the claimant, but the claimant said he was the child alleged to have been stillborn.

About 1903, said counsel, the plaintiff began to make these assertions, and as the only people who knew anything about the matter were getting old the trustees of the present Lord Waterford brought an action to perpetuate testimony. The chief person who knew anything about the matter was Mrs. Priscilla White, formerly maid companion to Lady Waterford, who was instrumental in taking the child out of the workhouse. In 1913 an order was made for the examination of the witness before an examiner in London, and Mrs. White was examined and cross-examined at great length.

Another witness was a Mrs. Vivyan, a great friend of Lady Waterford, who was in possession of some facts with regard to the birth of the stillborn child.

In 1914 the claimant began an action for slander against Mrs. White for a statement that he was not the Marquis of Waterford. The statement of claim was struck out and his appeal dismissed. Then he began to send abusive and scurrilous letters and postcards to Mrs. White. One of them was: "Mrs. White, You wicked liar and murderer. Look at the morning papers. You will see they are protecting you for a little while. I mean the public to know what you are receiving your money for."

In another he wrote: "If the Waterford family tell your husband the truth he will do without your dirty money."

Mr. Colam, for the defendant, here said that the claimant's case was that Lady Waterford's child was not stillborn. According to his case, the child was brought from the marquis's house, where the birth took place, to the house of a Mrs. Jones, where it had been ever since. They wanted to put dates to Mrs. White which would show that her story that the claimant was fifteen months old when taken from the workhouse was absolutely untrue. The reference to money related to a suggestion that she received £500 a year for life for what she did.

Lord Justice Swinfen Eady: Is it your case that both children were living and that there was no burial of a child at all?

Mr. Colam: Our case is that the dowager marchioness refused to allow the marquis to bring his wife to any of the family mansions.

Mr. Hume Williams read other postcards, one of which ran: "To keep it fresh in your memory that I am the sixth marquis and not a cook's son, and also that I am not an imposter, you wicked liar.—G. Tooth, Sir Marquis of Waterford."

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

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Hongkong, Jan. 17, 1918.

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POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkins, D.S.P. (B.), state:

Inspectors and Sergeants.

All Inspectors and Sergeants (other than Staff) will attend at Headquarters Club at 5.45 p.m. on Thursday, January 24. Uniform optional.

Muskrat, Sunday, January 20.

Leave Blake Pier 9.0 a.m.—To Fire:—All members of Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons who have not yet fired. Also, whole of No. 9 Section. Also Inspector Ribeiro and Cr. Sergt. P. A. Rosario. As Registrar:—Chief Inspector Lamerton and Staff Inspectors Aroulli, Clarke, Watt, Taylor and Fothergill.

Leave Blake Pier 1.30 p.m.—To Fire:—Whole of No. 10 Section, and part of No. 11 Section to be detailed by Section Commander. Also Inspector Botelho and Cr. Sergt. J. N. Rosario. As Registrars:—Staff Inspectors Potter and Wildin, Inspector Gegg, Sergt. Accountant Balesan, and Cr. Sergts. Ford and Goodwin.

Band and Orchestra.

Monday, January 21.—Orchestra Practice.

Wednesday, January 23.—Band Practice.

Friday, January 25.—Clarionets.

Strength.

Joined.—Mounted Police, Trooper 498 J. M. Hall.

RUBBER DIVIDENDS.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts advise us that the Lunas Rubber Estates, Limited, have declared a final dividend of 8 per cent. for the year ending 31st October, 1917, making 15 per cent for the whole year. Also Gajah Rubber Estate, Ltd., have declared a final of 20% for the year ending 30th September, 1917, making 60% for the whole year.

In another communication the claimant charged Mrs. White with having murdered Lady Waterford, his mother, by putting arsenic in her medicine.

The claimant was arrested, and at the Old Bailey, where he pleaded "guilty" his counsel offered profuse apologies and he was bound over.

The Court allowed the defendant's appeal and discharged the orders of Mr. Justice Horridge holding that the evidence taken was available and could be used in Court at the trial. They also refused to compel Mrs. White, who was seventy years old, and Mrs. Vivyan, who was eighty years old, to attend the trial.

THE SOUTHERN FRONT.

[Italy's Peril and the Allied Opportunity.]

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CRICKET.

Hongkong C.C. v. Craigengower C.C.

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FOOTBALL.

H.K.F.C. v. Navy.

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GERMAN AIMS.

The New Industrial Oligarchy in Germany: II.

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PREMIER'S TRIUMPH.

Eloquent Reply to Mr. Asquith's Criticism.

There were excited followers of Mr. Asquith who went to the House of Commons recently confident that they were about to witness the downfall of the Prime Minister. But the fates and Mr. Lloyd George had decreed otherwise. And, listening to Mr. Asquith himself, it was difficult to escape the conclusion that he himself was not so ready as his rasher friends supposed for mortal combat. Combat, indeed, there was, but not mortal combat. If ever it had been intended, Mr. Asquith at the last moment must have changed his mind. He can give a far more effective display of swordsmanship than that when he likes.

In fact, it was a laboured speech, and the only passages in which he approached effectiveness were when he was attacking not the new proposals of the Government, but the form in which they were presented, not the new inter-Allied Council, but the Paris speech, in which the necessity for its creation was pressed upon the attention of the world. Whether Mr. Asquith meant to bless or curse the Council no one quite knew. He devoted a large portion of his speech to an admission of its necessity, and then he devoted another large portion to showing that none of the disasters which have befallen the Allies during the war would have been averted even if it had been in existence. The statesmen and their staffs have been holding periodical meetings for two years and more; all he suggested was that a few more high liaison officers might be appointed to secure better co-operation of plans. He pointed out how friction might arise, if there were two conflicting sets of military experts. He spoke strongly against unity of control being regarded as a first step towards unity of command.

But on all these several heads the Prime Minister's reply was overwhelming, because he could show that Mr. Asquith's fears were entirely illusory.

The Prime Minister is equally opposed to unity of command and to the appointment of a Generalissimo.

The new Council has no executive power whatever. Responsibility still remains with the separate Governments.

If no difficulties are placed in the way of the Council, there should be no need to invest it with executive power. But all depends on goodwill.

The new Council will be a permanent body. Its staff of co-ordinating experts will draw their information from the respective General Staffs. They will be able to survey the whole field—continually; and to press their views on the Governments in a way utterly impossible now.

As for the idea, sedulously fostered in some quarters, that the politicians are scheming to take control out of the hands of the soldiers, the Prime Minister told the House that the project of such a coup was first mooted by Lord Kitchener as far back as July 25, 1915, and that it was referred at a meeting of the Allied General Staff in July of the present year. In other words, the scheme originated with the soldiers, who know well how delicate a matter it is for one, such as, to press its views upon another as to apprehend daggers lurking on a front not its own. There was no more effective passage in the Prime Minister's speech than that in which he said that the Allied strategy of each year has hitherto been discussed and settled at a single meeting of the Allied General Staff, and that the co-operation which theoretically exists at the present time is practically illusory. The attack, such as it was on the Council collapsed utterly. The Council holds the field, and later in the day Sir Edward Carson warmly rebuked Mr. Charles Robbison's view that the scheme had been abandoned.

One of the best parts of the Paris speech was the vindication of

the righteous, but over which they have been secretly rubbing their hands in glee? Mr. Asquith was severe on the Paris speech as doing less than justice to the statesmen and soldiers of the Allies, and as suggesting that British blood and British bravery had been "relatively squandered"—this phrase drew raptures of "Yes" and "No"—which with better vision and sounder strategy could have been better expended elsewhere. Mr. Asquith spoke as though he were vindicating the soldiers against unwarranted suspicion, when he said that the great Somme offensive had saved the whole situation, which might have been irretrievable if Verdun had fallen. All this passage was eloquently spoken, and drew in place hearty cheers. The phrasing showed the old skill and there was a loud laugh when the critic twitted the Prime Minister with having "regaled the good people of Paris with irrelevant rhetoric."

Without the Emperor's own foreknowledge and approval (he says) it would have been impossible for Miss Cavell to have been executed, let alone for such a crime as the sinking of the Lusitania to have been committed. Nobody who possesses the most rudimentary familiarity with the nature of the present-day autocratic rule in Germany can be unaware that under Wilhelm II. it is in touch with and controls the most insignificant act at the furthest extremity of the Empire. It would have been as impossible for such events to happen without the Emperor's sanction as for an apple to fall from a tree except in obedience to the law of gravitation.

We shall arrive at no plain appreciation of the Germany of to-day if we do not grasp this dominance of the Emperor as the central fact of German life. For truly the spirit which has radiated from the Court has been squeezing the national life into a new mould, aided in the pressure by every powerful influence in the country which could be controlled. Independence has disappeared even from the highest place.

Of all the German Emperor's sins against the German people the greatest is that he has destroyed root and branch that independence of character exemplified in the Potsdam miller's resort to Frederick the Great "that there were still judges to be found in Berlin." This sturdy quality, this stiffness of backbone, it was which served Bismarck, even though an old man, to the reply to the Emperor's insolent reminder that he could command him as his sovereign not to receive certain persons in his house: "My sovereign's authority ceases on the threshold of my wife's drawing room."

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Brunner Mann's Capital, Messrs. Brunner, Mond and Co., the great chemical manufacturing firm, which has an issued capital of £4,597,870 and a reserve fund of £1,091,540, has decided so to reorganise its share capital as to make it correspond more closely with the actual capital employed. While the scheme is being prepared the directors are anxious that none of the shareholders should be prejudiced by operations on the Stock Exchange; and therefore they have issued a circular letter to every holder of ordinary and preference shares, pointing out that apart from the large amount of money invested in the form of preference shares, bearing a fixed rate of interest, the directors have from time to time issued shares at a considerable premium which do not rank for dividend. The last issue of ordinary shares was made at the rate of £3 per share, and only £1 ranked for dividend. On the £1 dividend end of 27½ per cent. was paid (as has been the case for many years), but the real amount of capital received on each of these shares was £3, so that the dividend was really one-third of 27½, namely, 9½ per cent. The market value of the shares issued for the purpose was about £1,818,875, but the shares purchased were entered in the company's books at the par value of the shares given in exchange, viz., £465,000. Apart from this, the value of the company's investments in other companies is now much greater than the extremely conservative figures at which they were entered in the books. As a result of these facts there is an impression that the company is making an unfair profit out of customers and the labour it employs. This is far from being the case. The outcome of the new scheme will be to increase very considerably the number of shares held by each ordinary shareholder without expense to him or her, but in the directors' view the total value of each shareholder's increased earning will be the same as his or her present holding. The amount of profits distributed will not be affected, and the relative market value of the shares should therefore remain unaffected, although naturally the Stock Exchange quotation will come down in due proportion to the increased number of shares issued.

Industry After the War.

Mr. F. W. Gilberston (Pontardawe Steel and Tinplate Company), who was re-elected president of Swansea Metal Exchange recently said we should have to face after the war taxation on a tremendous scale; shipping facilities would be inadequate, capital scarce, and the purchasing power of money low. These conditions would run for a long time side by side with the sudden dislocation of industry as it existed to-day, and cessation of the spurious prosperity that accompanied expenditure of war services in all European countries. We should be in the best position for re-establishing our economic life, but we

MR. SIDNEY WHITMAN ON THE KAISER.

A Picture of Russia's India and the War.

Writing in the *Fortnightly* on Mr. Gerard's revelations of Germany, Mr. Sidney Whitman refers to the Kaiser's remark, "No gentleman could approve of waging war against women and children."

Without the Emperor's own foreknowledge and approval (he says) it would have been impossible for Miss Cavell to have been executed, let alone for such a crime as the sinking of the Lusitania to have been committed. Nobody who possesses the most rudimentary familiarity with the nature of the present-day autocratic rule in Germany can be unaware that under Wilhelm II. it is in touch with and controls the most insignificant act at the furthest extremity of the Empire. It would have been as impossible for such events to happen without the Emperor's sanction as for an apple to fall from a tree except in obedience to the law of gravitation.

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should be confronted with a situation that would demand cool heads, mutual goodwill, and common determination of all classes to work together. Our national interests were bound up with the cost of production, and he pointed out the danger of any tampering with the industrial situation that would destroy enterprise and initiative or subsidise inefficiency. There was no reason why the nation's production should not be increased to an enormous extent after the war as would be necessary, and if labour was to receive better remuneration on the average in future, as it expected, it could only be obtained by increasing the total divisible profit and the scale of production. (Applause.)

Le Dernier Cri.

MAISON

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Expects by next

French Mail

The Latest Creations

in Frocks and

Evening Wear

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

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HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

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For 3 Months 3% per annum.

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LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE

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Capital (3/4 Paid up) ... France 45,000,000

(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic)

Chairman of the Board of Directors Andre Berthelot, General Manager A. J. Fernott.

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BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

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In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIRBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms of application.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building Tel. No. 2352

5, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. EVERY 12 MIN.

12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. 12 MIN.

1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. 12 MIN.

2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. 12 MIN.

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8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. 12 MIN.

9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. 12 MIN.

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every quarter of an hour.

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7.00 P

THE CIGARETTE OF DISTINCTION

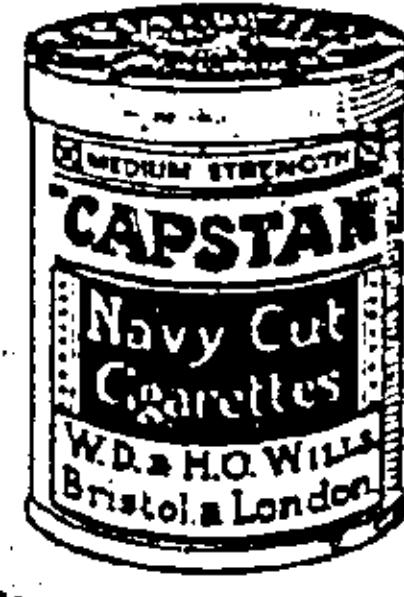
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Yungtaolong, Tungshunlu, from Shanzhai.

New Amoy Dock Company, from Kobe.

Meslim Steamer, Princesses Julianas, from Keijo.

Osulman, Care Moutrie, from Kobe.

T. KRING,
Act. Superintendant.

Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1918.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Barker, W. C., Hongkong Hotel, from Brooklyn.

Elwin Carlton, from Singapore.

Hogg, from London.

Mayedra Matsubara, from Tai-poh.

Monsha Singh, from San Francisco.

Sheldon, c/o American Consul, two telegrams) from New York.

Vacher, from Namdinh.

J. M. BECK,
Superintendent,

Hongkong, Jan. 10, 1918.

"The Women's Party."

It is announced by Mrs. Parkhurst, Miss Christopher Parkhurst, Miss Annie Kary, and Mrs. Flora Drummond that the Women's Social and Political Union will henceforth be known as "The Women's party," with themselves as hon. treasurer, official editor, hon. secretary, and chief organiser respectively. The announcement is accompanied by a statement of policy which does not distinguish the new party from some one or other party already in the field, except that the Women's party has no intention of being affiliated with any of the

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Mortgagors

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction:

ON

THURSDAY,

the 24th day of January, 1918, at 3 p.m. at his Sales Room,

NOTICES.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER
No. 129, Des Voeux Road Central
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833

PARCEL POST SERVICE

To Aden (except in respect of parcels for military and naval addresses) has been suspended.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs, insist that sender of parcel addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

Letters and parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

ASAHI BEER.

ASAHI BEER
GRAND PRIZE
EXHIBITED AT THE
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
OF THE AMERICAN BREWERY
COMPANY LIMITED

ASAHI BEER
SPECIAL BREWED
FOR EXPORT

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Prince's Buildings,
Ice House Street,
Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagors,
or to
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1918.

Japanese Decorations for
British Officers.

The Japanese Government has decided to bestow decorations on a number of British Naval officers and men for the gallant behaviour of British destroyers in rescuing, under circumstances of great difficulty, a Japanese destroyer that had been torpedoed. Although badly damaged, she was towed by British destroyers to an adjacent port where she was repaired.

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
London, 10th January.

POST-OFFICE.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Erithrea, French S. East Coast, Italian S. mainland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Unseaworthy parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunanfu and Mengtze and other places in the Province of Yunan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:-
Parcel post over 3 lbs... 50 cents.
Do. 7 lbs... \$1.50
Do. 11 lbs... 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the unadorned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post:-

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufacturers of Silver, other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

PARCEL POST SERVICE

The Parcel Post service to Aden (except in respect of parcels for military and naval addresses) has been suspended.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs, insist that sender of parcel addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) Statements as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAIIS OUTWARD.

METEOROLOGICAL.

From 14th Jan. to 20th Jan.

From 14th Jan. to 20th Jan